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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

RED DEER BRANCH H. WILLSON, Manager
Branches also at Sylvan Lake, and Rocky Mountain House.

HAYNES HAPPENINGS

A wedding of more than usual interest in the community was solemnized at high noon, Wednesday, the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bucknell, when Mrs. Mary N. Cundiff was married to Mr. Edmund E. Seal, of Olney. The bride has been a resident of this district for over twenty years and has a host of friends and well-wishers, and the groom is widely and favorably known in the Olney district, where he has had charge of the Alberta Pacific elevator for some time. After the ceremony, performed by the Rev. W. Irish, in the presence of a few immediate relatives, the company sat down to a bountiful repast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Seal motored to Morningville, taking the northbound train to Edmonton for a few days. Mr. Seal has been transferred to Morningville which will be their home for this season's work. The bride was beautifully gowned in navy crepe amure trimmed with silver grey, and her going away suit was navy serge with peach blouse and silver grey hat to match. Mrs. Seal will be much missed in the community life and all sorts of good wishes follow them to their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett spent the week-end near Stettler. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Thompson also spent Sunday at Stettler with their parents.

Mrs. McDermid, of Stellan, was visiting with Mrs. Houston, also her cousin, Mrs. Patrick, of Alia, has returned for another couple of weeks.

John Hockin returned on Monday to his school at Winnipeg, and his friend, Douglas Rivet, returned with him as far as his home in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. McBride were visiting with C. E. Shorburne.

Did we report the concert in the Haynes church on the 6th? Anyhow, it was a good one, with the Griffith trio, cello, violin and guitar, as the main feature of the evening, supported by our local shining stars. A good share of the crowd were unable to get in and enjoyed the program from the back door and windows. Next time we'll have better seating capacity and the Griffiths and Mr. Hopburn will always bring a full house.

Mrs. A. H. Heyworth, Eric and Bernice were out Sunday visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Irish.

The Paisleys from the Canyon, with Mrs. Parker and Miss Kent, spent Sunday with the Bandalls.

Mrs. King, of Lethbridge, is spending a week or two with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fresho.

Every 10¢ Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN
\$8 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all
Druggists, Grocers and
General Stores

FIND GENEVA LIFE IS TOO STRENUOUS

Former Premier Briand and Lord Parmoor Both Laid Low

Geneva, September 20.—Indications are that the present assembly of the league of nations will continue until the first week in October. To make an adjustment possible even by that time the commissioners must hold night sittings to get through with the program. The work of framing the protocol on arbitration and security, and preparing for the international disarmament conference has made the assembly one of the most important in the history of the league, and the labors entailed in preparing the way for necessary agreement render the delegates' life a strenuous one.

Already the strenuous life has laid low many of the league's intellectual laborers. Former Premier Briand, of France, is confined to his room with grippe and digestive trouble. Lord Parmoor, head of the British delegation, has a bad throat and is scarcely able to speak, having overworked his vocal organs in the discussions.

FORMER KAISER FIGURE IN ROYAL ROMANCE

Hohenzollern-Baden Feud Ends When Wilhelm Consents to the Nuptials.

Baden, Germany, Sept. 20.—This is the kind of royal romance that one finds in the movies, but never in the real life of American fashions and magazine writers. Where you had Montagues and Capulets in Shakespeare's Rome and Juliet you here have on the one side the reigning emperor, the former Kaiser Wilhelm, head of the house of Hohenzollern, and on the other the gentle, democratic Prince Max of Baden; for Rome, Prince Wolfgang; for Juliet, the sweet Princess Marie of Alexandria.

The Hohenzollerns hate the house of Baden. The former Kaiser, who made Prince Max of Baden his last royal chancellor, believes that Prince Max sold the country to the Republicans. He has called down a curse on the house of Baden forever. The former Kaiser also had a favorite nephew, Prince Wolfgang of Hesse. And here hate and romance combine, for, of all the people in the world, Prince Wolfgang falls in love with Princess Marie, the daughter of Prince Max.

On Thursday, despite the Hohenzollern thunder, the house of Hohenzollern and Baden were united through marriage.

Thousands of Belgians are waiting to cross the Atlantic to Canada as soon as the Dominion can assimilate them, it is reported by authorities in touch with the situation. Belgium's interest in Canada is further evidenced by the visit to the Dominion of Louis Strauss, veteran member of the diplomatic corps and member of the Belgian Parliament for Antwerp, who, as guest of E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is touring the country studying economic conditions with a view to stimulating Belgian immigration.

ted his hasty flight, and charged that Max had betrayed him into the hands of the Republicans.

For years the former Kaiser's wrath grew. A year ago his rage increased when Prince Wolfgang told him that the only girl in the world was Princess Marie. The former Kaiser threatened and finally parted with Prince Wolfgang unaccompanied. Then Prince Wolfgang's mother, the Grand Duchess of Hesse, who is the Kaiser's sister, begged to see her son's case. Her tears impressed William's new wife, Princess Herminie, and both women pleaded with William. The struggle was long, but finally William's heart was softened by seeing both women in tears, and he gave his consent.

Here and There

Moose hunting opened in the Province of Quebec on September 10th. Indications are that an unusually large number of hunters will invade the woods this fall and the rush for licenses is well under way.

Edward A. Patterson, mining engineer of London, England, visiting Nova Scotia, states that the mineral resources of that province are practically lying dormant and that with proper development along scientific lines, mining could be advanced to first place in the province's industries.

Calgary, Alta., is planning an artificial ice rink, because of the prevalence of chills in the winter, but the project will not be carried out in time for the coming season. Calgary had to abandon its scheme for an annual winter carnival because it could not count on weather that was cold enough or on snow.

The members of the band of the famous Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry were among the passengers sailing for England aboard the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France" on September 10th. Under the direction of Lieut. T. W. James, they are to play at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley.

The Duke de Alba, 17th of that name and 10th Duke of Berwick in the British nobility, together with other distinguished Spaniards, are touring Canada over Canadian Pacific lines. Their itinerary includes Niagara Falls, Toronto, Banff, Lake Louise, Vancouver and Victoria.

Transformation for the better wrought among the Eskimos in the last 25 years is almost unbelievable, so Bishop I. O. Stringer, of the Anglican diocese of the Yukon, reported on a recent visit to Edmonton, Alta. The Bishop attributes this improvement to the influence of the missionaries and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The "Calgary process," the newest method of oil refining, was examined with interest by the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science during their recent visit to Calgary, Alta. This process has become world-famous ever since the experiments conducted at the local Imperial oil refinery proved so successful.

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SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

Restored to Health by Taking "Fruit-a-lives"

Made of Fruit Juices and Tonics

The most convincing proof of the true worth of "Fruit-a-lives" as a medicine for women is found in the letters written by them to "Fruit-a-lives". For instance:

"I suffered with all the symptoms of female trouble, pains low down in the back and sides, constipation and constant headache. A doctor advised an operation. I started taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and this fruit medicine completely relieved me of all my misery."

Mrs. M. J. GORSE,
Yancouver, B.C.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO

From The News, Sept. 22, 1909.

Jean Blawett, noted writer and elocutionist, assisted by local artists, gave a fine recital in the school under the auspices of the school teaching staff.

The Pine Lake cricket team finished a great year, defeating Red Deer and Edmonton, the former by five wickets and the latter by an innings and 4 runs.

Edna, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, was married to Benson Latam.

Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, was announced as the speaker at the Presbyterian anniversary services.

Rev. J. E. Tyner, Olds, had accepted a call to the Baptist Church.

The Red Deer Social Club was opened in the Alford (now The News) Block.

The Red Deer Rifle Association was formed. Over 40 expressed their willingness to join.

E. R. Hill made \$13.00 off a small patch of corn in his garden. At the same rate he would have made \$500.00 an acre.

J. F. Gaetz announced his first fall shipment of cattle.

H. Gulliver, Edwell, reported a field of barley which took 6 lbs. of twine to the acre.

TEN YEARS AGO

From The News, Sept. 23, 1914.

The enrollment in the schools was 511, 422 were in the public and 89 in the High Schools.

The Government was seeking suitable R.V.M.P. barracks in the city, as the local detachment was to be increased in number.

The armies on the western front were settling down to trench warfare, although the left wing of the Allies was still advancing slowly.

The Public Library was about ready for opening.

Prices for cattle were going up daily owing to the large demands of the armies in France.

The Belgian Commission, presented to President Wilson, told of terrible atrocities by the German troops. Belgian women were outraged, civilians murdered, and prisoners tortured. Louvain was entirely destroyed by the invaders.

C. J. Bacon and Miss George Hazen were married in Edmonton.

WAGE EARNERS BETTER OFF IF PAY REDUCED

Trade Advantages for Low Cost Plants, Says Babson

Babson Park, Mass., Sept. 20.—When the American Woolen company recently announced that it must suspend its dividend, and the stock dropped 20 points, Roger W. Babson, an expert on the subject of the action of the company in the spring of last year in increasing wages 12½ per cent when other woolen companies felt there should be wage reductions. He claimed that the American Woolen company then stood out alone against wage reductions when other New England mills felt that such reductions were in the interests of wage earners, stockholders, and the public generally.

"The American Woolen company is now suffering for its action of that time," states Mr. Babson. In commenting further on this wage situation, he says: "During the war wages increased very rapidly. In early 1920 they stood at what was then the highest point in the history of industry in the United States. The panic of 1920 resulted in some wage cutting. In 1922, however, wages again began to increase, until, at the present moment, they stand at approximately 19 per cent above the peak of 1920 and at the highest point, both in dollars and in purchasing power, since the war. Employees are determined to keep them where they are or to push them even higher. Moreover, certain employers have co-operated with the wage workers in this attempt."

Increased Production

"In the years since 1914 great changes have come over the industrial situation. The producing power of the country has tremendously increased. In every manufacturing town great new factories stand as monuments of the zeal of war-time, while other factories are idle and are placed with 'for sale' signs. It will take years for the consuming power of the country, through domestic and foreign trade, to catch up with this development. This feature is against the wage workers, for the more the war we have entered upon a plan to limit and regulate immigration. Not only do we select who shall come, but the total admissible is but a fraction of what we admitted before the war. This change plays into the hands of employers. So the battle goes on between those who want wages kept up on the one hand, and those who would reduce them on the other."

"In the past two years a tendency has appeared in industry. Our records show that in that time one hundred and fifty firms have reduced wages from the peak of 1922. Thus wages have been reduced in 37 textile mills, in 24 shoe shops, in 14 iron and steel mills, in 12 metal trade shops, in 10 lumber plants, and so forth. These do not represent all of the cuts. These reported cuts are the result of a sampling system in vogue in my office. The total number of wage cuts is much in excess of these figures. Wages may not go down much in the next few months. In the long run, they are bound to. No man who has hopes to wages, the advantage now all lies with the factories and communities which are enjoying lower costs."

The process is inevitable. The farmers have had their medicine in the way of deflation. Most business men have had theirs. It is simply impossible that the working man, alone out of our entire population, should hang on to his peak wage rates and at the same time have work. The fact that he is trying to do this largely accounts for the present stagnation in industry and largely explains why the Babson chart continues to register 12 per cent below normal. To avoid what has happened to American Woolen, other corporations are now making wage reductions which will ultimately be a benefit to both stockholders and employees."

GIVE GOD A CHANCE.

The minister drew up a chair quietly by the bedside of the sick man and grasped the pallid hand that stretched out to him. "How are things going today, John?" he asked.

The sick man shook his head. "Slow, slow," he replied in a discouraged tone. "This plaster cast feels as if it weighed a ton. And think! I've got five more weeks of it, anyway. Who have thought a broken hip would cause all this trouble? Worst of all," he added impatiently, "I'm wasting a lot of valuable time on this sick bed. I can't afford it."

"Yes, I know," said the minister kindly, "but time spent on the sick bed isn't always lost by any means. Coming to the hospital this morning, I passed a shoemaker's shop, and there was a sign across the window that read, 'Repairs made while you wait.' Now that wouldn't be a bad sign to put up over this bed of yours, would it? You see, we're such busy people in this world that a lot of us don't like to take care of ourselves properly, and so we make nature step in and makes us do it. While we're stretched out helpless upon our bed, nature takes the worn and frayed edges of our lives and patches them together again. Repairs go on while we wait, and the first we know we're as good as ever we were."

"The fact is, John," he added, "I sometimes think that a sign I'd like to tack up over the doors of our churches and our homes. Too many folks seem to think that time spent in prayer and in the study of God's Word is wasted. But it isn't! Repairs go on while we wait. So is a steadily disease. Pay no attention to it, and the first thing you know it will undermine the very foundations of life and character. God is a great healer, but we must give Him a chance. He alone can take the worn and frayed edges of our spiritual natures and knit them together."

Again the pallid hand stretched out as the minister started for the door. "I think I understand," the sick man said thoughtfully, "if an one of those men who always feel they can't take time, but from now on I will. I will give God His chance!"

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Westbound—Mon, Wed, and Fri.
Leave Big Valley 6.30 a.m.
Leave Red Deer 12.15 p.m.
Leave R. M. House 12.45 p.m.
Arrive R. M. House 3.50 p.m.
Leave R. M. House 4.00 p.m.
Arrive Big Valley 8.10 p.m.

Eastbound—Tues, Thurs, and Sat.
Leave Big Valley 6.00 a.m.
Arrive R. M. House 10.00 a.m.
Leave R. M. House 10.50 a.m.
Arrive Red Deer 2.20 p.m.
Leave Red Deer 2.35 p.m.
Arrive Big Valley 8.15 p.m.
W. R. FOWLER, Agent.

Dependability

The necessary foundation for all business enterprises is dependability.

In the Restaurant and Catering business we are dependable. In the many years we have been in business in Red Deer we have honestly tried to gain the confidence and trust of our many patrons.

We serve only the best and we serve it quickly and courteously.

COMMERCIAL CAFE

CHUCK & MOON, Proprietors

A Great Teacher

ADVERTISING conducts a public school. Its pupils are all the readers of the home paper—in short, the whole buying community.

ADVERTISING teaches that loyalty to home merchants brings real returns in better service and better values. It's a lesson that requires the repetition afforded by the weekly arrival of "The Red Deer News."

You can teach the public to rely on your Advertisements as safe guides to economy and satisfaction in shopping. Moreover, people appreciate being asked for their patronage. To them

An Advertisement Is An Invitation

TEACHERS FEDERATION VISITS WINDERMERE BUNGALOW CAMP

Here are seen a group of Ontario teachers members of the Canadian Teachers Federation, who, with colleagues from every other province in the Dominion attended the annual convention of the Federation at Victoria, B.C. The Canadian Pacific provided special trains for their accommodation in both directions. Many of them returned via the Kettle Valley and the British Columbia Lake district, but this party preferred to pass through the Rockies again. They are seen at Windermere Bungalow Camp to which they made excursion. At Banff and Lake Louise they were entertained and local teachers organizations and Boards of Trade at many points along their west and east-bound routes turned out to greet the "Teachers Special" and to afford the delegates to the convention whatever entertainment time allowed. The next annual meeting of the Canadian Teachers Federation will be held in Toronto.

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Wonderful Values in Men's Overcoats have just arrived. It will be to your advantage to call and see them.

Men's Brown Heather, Raglan sleeves, 3-piece belt, all wool, with half leather lining.

Special Price \$25.00

Men's Green Heather Mackinaw Cloth, all wool, Raglan sleeve, 3-piece belt, half leather lining. A most up-to-the-minute model.

An exceptionally low price, \$27.50

Men's Fancy Check back, in popular shades of Fawn and Sand; 3-piece belt; with half leather lining. This is a very fine coat for the well dressed man.

Priced at only \$37.50

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PHONE 14

JNO. A. OARSWELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1924.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

From time to time paragraphs have appeared in our newspapers as to the friction between Japan and the United States over such questions as immigration into California, and the possibility of war has been mentioned. These paragraphs have usually been dismissed with indifference as mere newspaper sensations. Many Canadians, like the majority of Americans, consider that the matter has been wholly disposed of when they say that the Japanese cannot possibly transport an army over 4000 miles of Pacific Ocean to invade the States, and will not be such fools as to try.

That is a rather superficial way of ignoring a great and growing danger. It is not a matter of California at all in the first instance. It is a matter of China and the islands of the Pacific first. Japan is greatly overcrowded and can barely feed her rapidly increasing population. She must obtain outlets for her surplus industrial products. Right at her doors is China, densely populated in some parts, sparsely peopled in others, possessed of great undeveloped mineral wealth, utterly weak and defenceless through misgovernment and anarchy. During the Great War Japan forced China to accept demands that really amounted to making China a dependency of Japan. After the war these demands had to be withdrawn largely at the instance of the United States, which realized the immense trade possibilities of China and had no intention of allowing Japan to obtain a monopoly of them.

There was serious tension between Japan and the States, and it was tension which led to the calling of the Washington Conference and the making of the naval agreement to prevent competition in armaments. For a time the tension abated and a better feeling seemed to have been created, which was more the case after the States had come generously to the help of Japan at the time of the great earthquake last year. Then came the new Immigration Act, which in California was hailed with shouts of triumph as "The Japanese Exclusion Act." The Japanese warned the States that its consequences might be serious. The warning merely led to Congress insisting on the immediate passage of the Act. Japan fled her protest and then the matter stands for the moment. Yet the effect of the Act has been to revive anew with added intensity the hostility between the two nations.

It is not suggested that war will come soon. It is suggested that a deep and abiding spirit of hostility has been created exactly as it was created between Germany and Great Britain by the passage of the German Naval

Act, and sooner or later the same result is likely to follow. The probable course of events is that Japan will quietly continue her efforts to encroach on and control China, especially Manchuria, which has great mineral resources, and where Japan already has partial control dating from the Russo-Japanese war twenty years ago. If and when the United States objects, Japan will reply in effect: "Come and put us out if you can and if you dare. You have 4000 miles of ocean to cross to do it and in the meantime the Philippine Islands are at our door and we will take them to begin with." The States, with no army to speak of, and a navy whose efficiency is doubtful, would have to think long before the faced such a task. It is significant that the renewed friction with Japan has been accompanied by the likelihood of Congress passing next year a measure giving immediate local autonomy to the Philippine Islands with absolute independence 20 years hence, as if the States had realized that the islands cannot be held. If the States fails to face the task of saving China successfully, Japan will establish her position as mistress of the East and its resources in men and material. Once established it may not be impossible that she may develop power on a scale which will make even the crossing of the Pacific within her capacity.

It is interesting to see the manner in which the conviction of the inevitability of this struggle is spreading in the Pacific Coast States. It is vaguely imagined and crudely expressed, but it is there, just as a similar conviction was present in Great Britain before 1914. No preparations are being made to meet it. The fatal impression that "we won the war" is general in the States and even men of education speak of the wonderful way in which the States raised an army of millions in a few weeks. The fact is ignored or forgotten that after 15 months of war, after being transported mainly in British ships, equipped in Britain, supplied with artillery by France, trained by French and British staffs, covered during their training by French and British armies, the American force in the fighting line in France in May, 1918, was hardly a hundred thousand men. The rest were not ready.

IS IMMIGRATION DESIRABLE AT PRESENT?

This district was visited a few weeks ago by the Canadian representative of a British periodical of considerable standing. He was making a tour of the whole West as far as the Coast with a view to reporting on conditions for British immigrants to Canada. His opinion was that at present conditions are not good, that employment is bad both on the farms and in the cities, and that until it improves, it is a mistake for people to come to Canada unless they are provided with capital to maintain themselves. This is a theory that has been put forward fairly often already, and on the surface it has something to be said for it, but we believe that it is none the less a grievously mistaken one. Had similar theories prevailed in the past, Western Canada might still be something of an untouched wilderness.

The basis of the theory is that newcomers to Canada are not familiar with the conditions and cannot easily fend for themselves at first. There-

fore, if employment is not easily got until they have become acquainted with the ways of the country, there is a strong likelihood that they will drift into the cities and become a burden on the community. There is a heavy burden of unemployment in Great Britain, but the suggestion is that that condition of things and knows how to deal with it, whereas Canada has not.

This seems rather a short-sighted view. It ignores certain vital factors in the problem. These are that while it is difficult now to find new development work in Great Britain really requiring to be done and likely to prove productive if it is done, in Canada there is an unlimited amount of such work. Roads have to be built, land cleared and drained, water power developed, manufactures established. These things cannot be done without an ample supply of labour. If labour is scarce, they either cannot be done at all, or they can be done only at such a cost as to make it impossible to undertake them.

The simple fact is that the wealth and prosperity and safety of a country consist in the abundance of the things produced in it and the numbers of healthy people who make their homes in it. It is argued sometimes that Canada already produces so much wheat and other agricultural products that the price obtained for it is too low to make farming profitable and that therefore we do not want more farmers in Canada. Even if that were true, it would not be an argument against bringing more people into Canada. It would simply mean that those brought in should turn their attention to other forms of industry.

Farming is not the only means of livelihood that can be successfully carried on in Canada. For instance, it has been asked again and again why the West should be almost entirely dependent on the East for manufactured leather articles like boots, or for fur garments, when we have the raw material here at our doors in plenty. A common answer to that question is that labour is so expensive in the West that Eastern manufacturers can undersell western goods in spite of the freight over a distance of two thousand miles. The obvious reason for this is that labour is really expensive—is its scarcity, and the obvious cure is to bring in more labour and establish factories. It is sheer rubbish to say that Western Canada is to be condemned permanently to pay freight on such distances on manufactured goods, which can perfectly well be made in the West.

If it is said that Eastern capitalists will not permit of the successful establishment of manufacturers in the West, the answer is that the people of the West must be singularly lacking in resolution and intelligence if they permit the Easterners to dictate to them in such fashion.

Certainly careful organization and preparation are needed if we are to bring in others than farmers to the West but are such organization and preparation impossible? The Canadian Pacific Railway was built into an almost empty trackless wilderness where men had fought and failed and capacity for taking the necessary financial precautions beforehand. Exactly the same thing applies to the bringing in of immigrants. Because there are not jobs waiting for them all at once is no reason whatever for discouraging them from coming. It merely means that more elaborate preparations must be made for their reception and employment, and more capital sunk in those preparations. That may mean the co-operation of the governments of both Great Britain and Canada, which indeed is already being arranged, but to say that Western Canada cannot at present profitably receive more immigrants is not correct, and it is a pity that such an idea should be spread from Canada in Great Britain.

THE SPANISH TRAGEDY IN MOROCCO

Every now and again our daily papers contain small, hardly noticed paragraphs reporting more or less severe fighting in the Spanish zone of Morocco. Few people read them, fewer still give a moment's thought to them, or realize that they record a long drawn out tragedy in the decline of a once great nation.

Four hundred years ago Spain was the most formidable power in Europe, almost the only power in America. Under Alva's iron discipline Spanish infantry was the terror of Europe. Columbus and his fellow seamen are almost legendary in their venturesome achievements. Even down to some 25 short years ago—the time of the Spanish-American War—Spain was accounted one of the great powers of the world. Quantum mutata ab illa! Today Spain is not even a lesser power in Europe. Her great overseas colonial possessions are all with one or two trifling exceptions gone. Jealousy of France and that flustering of hers of a once haughty military pride led her to insist on being assigned a small zone of territory in Morocco when that country was divided up in 1905. From then on, almost without cessation, Morocco has been an open wound in the side of Spain, draining her best blood, exhausting her scanty revenue. A few thousand Moors, badly disciplined, wretchedly equipped till quite lately, and with resources not comparable to those of Spain, have kept up a war against the Spaniards, the course of which they have inflicted on her constant losses and humiliations and at least one great disaster

—that of Ameal in 1921, when about 20,000 Spaniards were killed, many of them in cold blood after they had surrendered under agreed terms, and the Spanish power in Morocco was within an ace of being wiped out of existence.

Seemingly only pride keeps Spain in Morocco, for her zone consists of nothing but barren rocky mountains peopled by turbulent lawless tribes, whose fanatical courage may earn for them a certain respect but does not conceal their detestable barbarity, treachery and cruelty. The full power of Spain has been put out to crush them, and it has been entirely failed. Spanish generals have not the skill, Spanish administrators have neither the capacity nor the honesty, Spanish soldiers have neither the training nor in the last resort the fighting courage to beat the Moorish tribes. Each new effort results only in more losses, more failures. The Moors utterly refuse to compromise and acknowledge nominal Spanish sovereignty which would allow Spain to withdraw her troops with at least a show of honor. The Moors say, and it is difficult to deny the justice of it to some extent at least, that Spain has no excuse whatever for trying to conquer that country. They point out that Spain is so corrupt internally that a few of her generals have swept away the constitutional government, and are ruling by means of a small military oligarchy without even the pretence of a Parliament. Such a nation, say the Moors, need not bother talking about a "civilizing mission" elsewhere.

It is a pitiful spectacle, and, watching it, we may ask ourselves whether there are not lessons for us to learn from it, lest the day may come when we also may find that our strength has gone from us, and all that is left to us is the memory of a pride to which no longer we can have any real claim.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES SCANDAL

When it was suggested a few years before the war by an eminent Frenchman that the Olympic Games of ancient Greece should be revived and that athletes from all over the world should compete in them, the hope that lay behind the suggestion was that in the friendly competition of sport the nations of the world would learn to understand and appreciate one another better and that the Games would become a real contribution to the movement for world peace.

Only after much difficulty was it possible to get the Games re-established, and even then it seems as if they were doomed to failure. Far from helping the cause of international peace, they seem merely to have promoted international rivalry, jealousy and hatred. The Games held this year in Paris have been marked by such disgraceful scenes that it is at least possible that they will not again be held, or that if they are held, the leading sporting nations like the British Empire and the United States will not be represented in them.

Competitors, spectators, and judges have apparently all been to blame. The former have indulged in foul tactics, have refused to accept the judges' decisions, and have even got the length—in the case of the Italian fencing team—of challenging some of their opponents to duels. The spectators have shouted abuse at competitors and judges, have thrown missiles at them and at one another, and have indulged in free fights with fists, sticks and other handy weapons. The judges have been guilty of partisanship on occasion to such an extent that formal appeals from their decisions have been numerous and dissatisfactory has been profound.

The brunt of the demonstrations and attacks have fallen on the Americans, who appear to have been treated exceedingly badly, and that with no excuse whatever for their behaviour. As has been said as their athletic prowess has been outstanding. The trouble began with the Rugby football match in which the Americans defeated the French and from then on things have gone from bad to worse. It appears as if the Games had been created as a sort of limited continuation of the war, and the treatment of the competitors has been determined by the political relations of their respective countries. Thus it has been stated that in any competition British, American and Italian competitors all started with the equivalent of a handicap of five marks against them in the minds of the judges because of the Ruhr question. That is a situation so extraordinary that it is difficult for us to understand it.

The upshot has been that the Italians have been wholly disqualified from taking any part in the fencing competitions in the next Olympic Games supposed to be held four years hence. The British Olympic Committee have intimated that it is wholly unlikely that British boxers will again take part in the Games, in which on this occasion they won the majority of the contests, and it is difficult to believe that the Americans will again take part.

There has been one pleasing feature of the proceedings, and that is the excellent feeling which has prevailed between the Americans and the British throughout. It has been apparent that the standards of sportsmanship in the two countries are much alike, and the very fact that both have had to realise how utterly different the Continental standards are has sufficed to draw them together, just as the war showed to intelligent British and Americans that they had more in common with one another than with any other race. At the close of the Olympic Games an athletic contest between the British Empire and the American team was held in London. The Americans won easily by nine events to three, but the feature of the meeting was the perfect good temper and chivalrous sportsmanship that prevailed amongst both competitors and spectators. There was a time when feeling between the athletes of the two nations was not nearly so good. It is merely one more indication

of the great change for the better that has been wrought by the war, for which there should be nothing but satisfaction in Canada as well as all over the Empire and the States.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A. F. Ewing, K.C., is in the field as Conservative candidate in the Edmonton riding for the provincial election. He has had considerable experience in parliament, is scrupulously honest and careful, and for some time as leader of the Opposition he carried the brunt of the fight for economy. Unfortunately for the Province today the fight was a losing one against the overpowering majority of the Liberal government. Mr. Ewing should be returned in Edmonton.

The President of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the President of District 18, U.M.W.A., each state that they are ready to resume negotiations over the coal strike. But neither one has stated that they are prepared to make any concessions. Meanwhile a Toronto paper claims to have proof that the strike was engineered from the United States and that the funds come not from the miners but the operators in the republic. And it is a fact that American coal is now being used in Saskatchewan and will in all probability soon be in use in Alberta.

The first canvassing committee on

the rink project were discharged and a new committee appointed last Friday night, and a further canvass will be made. If sufficient money is to be raised everyone in favor of the building of the rink should dig down for every cent they can spare.

It rather appears as if England's labor premier has placed himself in exactly the same class as the older political parties of whom he has always been a most severe critic. It may have been only a case of severe indiscretion when he accepted a Daimler car from the head of a big bleach manufacturer just two months before that manufacturer was made a baronet on Ramsey MacDonald's recommendation. Certainly under like circumstances when another man was premier the labor leader would never have ceased casting it in his teeth. At the present time he would, reminded of the line, "He doth protest too much."

FARMER INTELLIGENCE

There are still editors who have the idea that the average farmer cannot understand words of more than two syllables and that as a class he ranks lower in intelligence than his town brothers. That may have been the case once, but it is no longer so at least in this section. The farmer who has had sense enough to successfully manage his complicated business during the past five strenuous years, has sense enough to digest anything the average town editor can dish up.—The Odessa Record.

New Shipment of Sateen

We are pleased to announce that we have received a new shipment of our famous

Mill End Sateen

29 inches wide, in 3 and more yard lengths

At 45c per Yard

Farmers' Sateen

in double width

85c per Yard

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES

Purses and Handbags

Regular Value \$3.00

Special \$1.59

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sept. 25-26-27

"The King of Wild Horses"

A Sensational, Amazing, Unique Drama of an Unconquered Horse and Brave Hearts

If you think you have seen---

Daring that thrills—
Deeds that inspire—
Action that's tense—
Love that throbs—

See the screen's most startling story of a wild horse--

Of a breed that knew not bit nor bridle.
With fiery spirit untamed
Magnificent power unrivaled
Proud heart unconquered.

The Most Dangerous Horse in Captivity, Supported by

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Hal Roach presents
The King of Wild Horses
Directed by Hal Roach
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**WOMENS' BLACK KID LACE
BOOTS at \$2.95 per pair**

"It Pays to Pay Cash"
The W.E. LORD CO. LTD. RED DEER, ALBERTA. Registered TRADE MARK No. 30760

**WOMENS' BLACK KID HOUSE
SLIPPERS, Sizes 3 to 7, pr. \$1.95**

Boys' Furnishings Stylish New Suits Newest Millinery Modes

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING For the Boys

The boys will need good warm clothes for the cold weather that is sure to come and we are prepared to meet that demand with a good range of clothing for boys of all ages. A splendid assortment of boys' suits in good strong tweeds, snappy little models and prices that are right; one or two pairs of bloomers. Priced from **\$5.50 to \$16.50**

MACKINAW COATS FOR BOYS

The popular coat for cold weather. There is no garment that will give more service or comfort to the boys than a good mackinaw coat. A coat for every occasion. We carry a full range of sizes from 6 to 18 years, and a splendid assortment of colors. Buy the boys mackinaw coats.



SPLENDID VALUES IN BOYS' UNDERWEAR

It pays to put good underwear on the boys and mothers will be delighted with the values we are offering. A big range of shirts and drawers, or combinations. Fleece lined wool or cotton or pure wool. Medium or heavy weight; all well-known brands that will give satisfaction. Real underwear values. Priced from **\$1.50 per suit up.**



SWEATERS FOR THE BOYS

Now is the time to fit out the boys with a new sweater. A good warm sweater is one of the boy's best friends. Mothers will do well to see our values before buying. A big assortment of pull-overs, coat style and open neck with collar. All popular styles. Priced from **\$1.25 up.**



With the beautiful simplicity of straight lines, some being enriched with fur, this group presents the distinctive and correct fall modes. The tailoring and fashion details are in keeping with the fineness and good taste that characterizes them.

Navy Blue Tricotine, long straight sides with pin-tucked side pleats and black military braid, three buttons, small mannish collar and lapels bound in silk braid. The sleeves are tight and shaped for the cuff. The skirt is plain gathered into a band and has one set-in pocket.

Navy Poirot Twill with small collar, two buttons on the straight sleeve, set-in pockets with flap. Down either side is a narrow panel with black silk braid, tailored style. One of our smartest suits.

A Fur-trimmed Suit is very dressy for fall, and this suit of Tricotine with long straight coat, fur collar, pin-tucks and silk military braid in pointed designs around the bottom is especially attractive.

In choosing your suit you will be charmed with this strictly tailored suit of **Poirot Twill**, opened up either side. The extreme plainness is relieved by black silk braid on the back. All our suits are the very latest mode, made of the very best materials and will satisfy the most particular.

Fall-time Dresses

These dresses, while adhering to the slender lines, have those little distinguishing differences that make for exclusiveness.

A lovely afternoon or evening dress, is a fine crepe dress, long waisted, with frills across the front of the skirt, bound with silk braid. Small turn-back collar with silk Canton ties, Monogram in silk embroidery adds a most pleasing finishing touch.

Sand Dress, on straight lines with same color braid in stripe effect, small collar, long sleeves gathered into a tight band.

A very smart dress for street or dress wear made of very fine **Brown Poirot Twill** with pointed collar bound with sand, long tight sleeve with flare cuff, trimmed with sand binding and buttons. Narrow sand band down the back, with sand buttons, add a very distinctive touch. In the front the band goes only part way down. It is a dress that can be worn at any time of the day.

Another very smart but simple dress for evening wear is made of **Henna Crepe** with pleatings at either side of front and back, with beads in fancy design to hold the pleats in place. The sleeves are quite short with a small bow. The straight lines are carried out in the whole dress, it having narrow side ties.

These are only a few of the smart up-to-date dresses in our stock. To see our dresses is to realize what a choice we have to offer for your selection.

Hardware



THE SUNSHINE OF THE NIGHT

At night you want, you need, the right kind of a light and lots of it, which is just what you get from your **Quick-Lite**. No smoky chimney to wash—no dirt or soot—no odor. With ornamental opal shade, each **\$11.50**

OCTOBER 1st

Season opens for Chicken and Partridge. We carry a complete supply of "Dominion" shot shells, also, "Nitro-Club" heavy load in 12-gauge.

SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES

12-gauge single barrel, Harrington-Richards **\$17.00**
12-gauge Belgian double barrel hammer gun **\$22.50**
.22 Savage, 1914 model, repeater **\$29.75**
.22 single shot, Stevens, \$7.50: Bayard, **\$8.50.**

Now is the time to fix your house up for the winter. How are your windows and storm sashes? Are there any broken lights in them that should be replaced? We carry a large stock of glass and will be pleased to fill your requirements.

Putty, in bulk, per pound 15¢; in 1 pound tins, each **20¢**

DO YOUR OWN

Bronze Weather Stripping

Easily put on all doors, sliding and casement windows. Eliminates soot, dust, water, sticking windows and doors. We carry this long life bronze weather stripping in 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/8 inch widths.

Anti-Frost felt weather strip, enough to do two doors, or three windows for **60¢**

Leads a Lifetime



There's Nothing Better



They are as vivacious and refreshing as the cool clear days of Fall. They impart that chic, swagger air to the costume that no picture can illustrate thoroughly. A quill, metallic ribbon, or a shining buckle is their only embellishment. Fashion favors shades of brown, which you will find represented here in various phases of charming newness. They are hats with all the distinctions one sees only in exclusive models.

You will admire our showing—and enjoy selecting the hat most becoming to you.

Shoe Department

Comfortable Cushion Sole Slippers for women at **\$4.00 a pair.** A real comfort shoe—made on neat last with medium and recede toe—medium heels with rubber lift, sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

Womens' Patent 2-strap Pumps at **\$3.50 pair.** Smart dressy shoe for women and growing girls—medium plain toe—flexible leather soles—low rubber heels, sizes 2 1/2 to 7.

Smart New Sandals for Women and Growing Girls Very smart is the new model in sandal effect; made of soft brown calf leather; neat cut-out effect. Goodyear welted soles; low heels; all sizes. Priced **\$5.25**



**WOMENS' BLACK KID STRAP
SLIPPERS, Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 only,
at \$1.98**

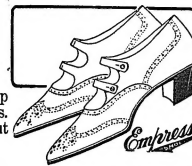
They are in good quality black kid. One and two strap styles.

Clearing

ODD LINES WOMENS' SHOES

Reg. \$6.50 to \$10.00 at **\$3.95**

They are in lace oxfords and strap pumps in patent, kid and calf leathers. Black and brown; mostly all sizes, but not in every style.



WOMENS' BLACK KID OXFORDS

\$3.95 per pair

Smart dressy oxfords of fine kid leather; neat medium toe; medium low heels. C and D widths, all sizes.

"EMPRESS" BROWN CALF OXFORDS

\$5.95 per pair

Smart oxfords for fall wear; soft tanned leather uppers and flexible leather soles; neat military heels, sizes 3 to 7.



Groceries

Another car of B.C. fruit will arrive on Saturday.

Prune plums, **\$1.50**
Green Tomatoes, 40lb box, **\$1.40**
Ripe Tomatoes, 20lb box, **\$1.25**
Citron, pumpkin and squash, per lb, **4¢**
Cantaloupe, each, **10¢, 15¢ & 20¢**
Pears, "Duchess", 40lb box, **\$3.75**
Apples, McIntosh Reds, orchard run, per box, **\$2.35**
McIntosh Reds, fancy wrapped, per box, **\$2.70**
Jonathans, orchard run, per box, **\$2.30**
Jonathans, fancy wrapped, per box, **\$2.45**

ONTARIO FRUIT

This week we expect a shipment of Ontario plums, pears, peaches, etc. Next week we should have Ontario Concord grapes, quinces, and Damson plums.

FLOUR

Purity, or Robin Hood Flour, 98lb sack, **\$3.95**
Purity or Robin Hood, 49lb sack, **\$2.05**
Purity or Robin Hood, 24lb sack, **\$1.05**
Gold Seal Flour, 98lb sack, **\$3.45**

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S SOAP SPECIALS

P & G white soap, 15 bars for **\$1.00**
Gold soap, 15 bars for **1.00**
1 large packet Soapade, 1 large Chipso, 4 Gold and 3 P & G, all for **\$1.00**
Large cakes Toilet soap, 6 for **25¢**

DEMONSTRATION

Miss Law is now demonstrating Magic Baking Powder, and she cordially invites all the ladies of the community to attend the demonstration and sample her cooking. The demonstration will last all this week.

Underwear

Ladies' Combinations in a medium weight cotton for fall and winter wear. Comes in low neck, no sleeve and ankle length.

34, 36 and 38 at **\$2.25**

40, at **\$2.50**

Ladies' Combinations in heavy fleeced cotton, V neck, short sleeve and ankle length. 34, 36 and 38 at **\$2.50**

Combinations in pure wool; good weight. Low neck, no sleeve. 36 and 38, at **\$4.75**

Ladies' Vests, in open style, in a fine medium weight quality; a good fall weight, at **95¢**

Ladies Vests in a fine closely knit quality; strap shoulder and short sleeve, at **\$1.25**

Ladies Vests in the natural shade; about 75 per cent wool. A splendid weight for the cold weather. Long sleeve and high neck; 36 and 38, at **\$1.85**

MEN'S WINTER OVERCOATS

Wonderful Values in Men's Overcoats have just arrived. It will be to your advantage to call and see them.

Men's Brown Heather, Raglan sleeves, 3-piece belt, all wool, with half leather lining.

Special Price \$25.00

Men's Green Heather Mackinaw Cloth, all wool, Raglan sleeve, 3-piece belt, half leather lining. A most up-to-the-minute model.

An exceptionally low price, \$27.50

Men's Fancy Check back, in popular shades of Fawn and Sand; 3-piece belt; with half leather lining. This is a very fine coat for the well dressed man.

Priced at only \$37.50

JACK FULTON

We Sell the Better Grade To Build the Better Trade.

The News

RED DEER - ALBERTA

Published Every Wednesday Morning at the News Block, Gazette Ave., South

Subscription \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance.

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PHONE 54.

JNO. A. GARSWELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24th, 1924.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

From time to time paragraphs have appeared in our newspapers as to the friction between Japan and the United States over such questions as immigration into California, and the possibility of war has been mentioned. These paragraphs have usually been dismissed with indifference as mere newspaper sensationalism. Many Canadians, like the majority of Americans, consider that the matter has been wholly disposed of when they say that the Japanese cannot possibly transport an army over 4000 miles of Pacific Ocean to invade the States, and will not be such fools as to try.

That is a rather superficial way of ignoring a great and growing danger. It is not a matter of California at all in the first instance. It is a matter of China and the islands of the Pacific. Japan is greatly overcrowded and can barely feed her rapidly increasing population. She must obtain outlets or find new industrial markets. Right at her doors is China, densely populated in some parts, sparsely populated in others, possessed of great undeveloped mineral wealth, utterly weak and defenceless through misgovernment and anarchy. During the Great War Japan forced China to accept demands that really amounted to making China a dependency of Japan. After the war these demands had to be withdrawn largely at the instance of the United States, which realized the immense trade possibilities of China and had no intention of allowing Japan to obtain a monopoly of them.

There was serious tension between Japan and the States, and it was that tension which led to the calling of the Washington Conference and the making of the naval agreement to prevent competition in armaments. For a time the tension abated and a better feeling seemed to have been created, which was yet more the case after the States had come generously to the help of Japan at the time of the great earthquake last year. Then came the new Immigration Act, which in California was hailed with shouts of triumph as "The Japanese Exclusion Act." The Japanese warned the States that its consequences might be serious. The warning merely led to Congress insisting on the immediate passage of the Act. Japan filed her protest and there the matter slumbered for the moment. Yet the effect of the Act has been to revive anew with added intensity the hostility between the two nations.

It is not suggested that war will come soon. It is suggested that a deep and abiding spirit of hostility has been created exactly as it was created between Germany and Great Britain by the passage of the German Naval

Act, and sooner or later the same result is likely to follow. The probable course of events is that Japan will quietly continue her efforts to conquer the continent of China, especially Manchuria, which has great mineral resources, and where Japan already has partial control dating from the Russo-Japanese war of twenty years ago. If and when the United States objects, Japan will reply in effect: "Come and put us out if you can and if you dare. You have 4000 miles of ocean to cross to do it and in the meantime the Philippine Islands are at our door and we will take them to begin with." The States, with no army to speak of and a navy whose efficiency is doubtful, would have to think long before she faced such a task. It is significant that the renewed friction with Japan has been accompanied by the likelihood of Congress passing next year a measure giving immediate local autonomy to the Philippine Islands with absolute independence 20 years hence, as if the States had realized that the islands cannot be held. If the States fail to face the task of saving China successfully, Japan will establish her position as mistress of the East and its resources in men and material. Once so established it may not be impossible that she may develop power on a scale which will make even the crossing of the Pacific within her capacity.

It is interesting to see the manner in which the conviction of the inevitability of this struggle is spreading in the Pacific Coast States. It is vaguely imagined and crudely expressed, but it is there, just as a similar conviction was present in Great Britain before 1914. No preparations are being made to meet it. The fatal impression that "we won the war" is general in the States and even more of education speak of the wonderful way in which the States raised an army of millions in a few weeks. The real fact is ignored or forgotten that after 15 months of war, after being transported mainly in British ships, equipped in Britain, supplied with artillery by France, trained by French and British staffs, covered during such training by French and British armies, the American force in the fighting line in France in May, 1918, was hardly a hundred thousand men. The rest were not ready.

IS IMMIGRATION DESIRABLE AT PRESENT?

This district was visited a few weeks ago by the Canadian representative of a British periodical of considerable standing. He was making a tour of the whole West as far as the Coast with a view to reporting on conditions for British immigrants to Canada. His opinion was that at present conditions are not good, that employment is bad both on the farms and in the cities, and that until it improves, it is a mistake for people to come to Canada to maintain themselves. This is a theory that has been put forward fairly often already, and on the surface it has something to be said for it, but we believe that it is none the less a grievously mistaken one. Had similar theories prevailed in the past, Western Canada might still be something of an untouched wilderness.

The basis of the theory is that newcomers to Canada are a great family with the conditions which cannot easily find for themselves at first. There-

fore, if employment is not easily got until they have become acquainted with the ways of the country, there is a strong likelihood that they will drift into the cities and become a burden on the community. There is a heavy burden of unemployment in Great Britain, but the suggestion is that Britain has had long experience of that condition and knows how to deal with it, whereas Canada has not.

This seems rather a short-sighted view. It ignores certain vital factors in the problem. These are that while it is difficult now to find new development work in Great Britain really requiring to be done and likely to prove productive if it is done, in Canada there is an unlimited amount of such work. Roads have to be built, land cleared and drained, water power developed, manufactures established. These things cannot be done without an ample supply of labour. If labour is scarce, they either cannot be done at all, or they can be done only at such a cost as to make it impossible to undertake them.

The simple fact is that the wealth and prosperity and safety of a country consist in the abundance of the things produced in it and the numbers of healthy people who make their homes in it. It is argued sometimes that Canada already produces so much wheat and other agricultural produce that the price obtained for it is too low to make farming profitable and that therefore we do not need more farmers in Canada. Even if that were true, it would not be an argument against bringing more people into Canada. It would simply mean that those brought in should turn their attention to other forms of industry.

Farming is not the only means of livelihood that can be successfully carried on in Canada. For instance, it has been asked again and again why the West should be almost entirely dependent on the East for manufactured leather articles like boots, or for fur garments, when we have the raw material here at our doors in plenty. A common answer to that question is that labour is so expensive in the West that Eastern manufacturers can undersell western goods in spite of the freight over a distance of two thousand miles. The obvious reason for expensive labour—if it really is expensive—is its scarcity, and the obvious cure is to bring in more labour and make it more plentiful. It is sheer rubbish to say that Western Canada is to be condemned permanently to pay freight over such distances on manufactured goods, which can perfectly well be made in the West.

If it is said that Eastern capitalists will not permit of the successful establishment of manufacturers in the West, the answer is that the people of the West must be singularly lacking in resolution and intelligence if they permit the Easterners to dictate to them in such fashion. Certainly careful organization and preparation are needed if we are to bring in others than farmers to the West but are such organization and preparation impossible? The Canadian Pacific Railway was built into an almost empty trackless wilderness by men who had foresight and faith and capacity for taking the necessary financial precautions beforehand. Exactly the same thing applies to the bringing in of immigrants. Because there are not jobs waiting for them all at once is no reason whatever for discouraging them from coming. It merely means that more elaborate preparations must be made for their reception and employment, and more capital sunk in those preparations. That may mean the co-operation of the governments of both Great Britain and Canada, which indeed is already being arranged, but to say that Western Canada cannot at present profitably receive more immigrants is not correct, and it is a pity that such an idea should be spread from Canada in Great Britain.

Every now and again our daily papers contain small, hardly noticed paragraphs reporting more or less severe fighting in the Spanish zone of Morocco. Few people read them, fewer still give a moment's thought to them, or realize that they record a long drawn out tragedy in the decline of a once great nation.

THE SPANISH TRAGEDY IN MOROCCO

Four hundred years ago Spain was the most formidable power in Europe, almost the only power in America. Under Alva's iron discipline Spanish infantry were the terror of Europe. Columbus and his fellow seamen are almost legendary in their achievements. Even down to some 25 short years ago—the time of the Spanish-American War—Spain was accounted one of the great powers of the world. Quantum mutata ab illa! Today Spain is not even a lesser power in Europe. Her great overseas colonial possessions are all with one or two trifling exceptions gone. Jealousy of France and the last flickering embers of a once haughty military pride led her to insist on being assigned a small zone of territory in Morocco when that country was divided up in 1905. From then on, almost without cessation, Morocco has been an open wound in the side of Spain, draining her best blood, exhausting her scanty resources. A few thousand Moors, badly disciplined, wretchedly equipped till quite lately, and with resources not comparable to those of Spain, have kept up a war against her, in the course of which they have inflicted with the constant losses and humiliations and at least one great disaster

—that of Ameal in 1921, when about 20,000 Spaniards were killed, many of them in cold blood after they had surrendered under agreed terms, and the whole Spanish power in Morocco was within an ace of being wiped out of existence.

Seemingly only pride keeps Spain in Morocco, for her zone consists of nothing but barren rocky mountains, peopled by turbulent lawless tribes, whose fanatical courage may earn for them a certain respect but does not conceal their detestable barbarity, treachery and cruelty. The full power of Spain has been put out to crush them, and it has entirely failed. Spanish generals have not the skill, Spanish administrators have neither the capacity nor the honesty, Spanish soldiers have neither the training nor in the last resort the fighting courage to beat the Moorish tribes. Each new effort results only in more losses, more failures. The Moors utterly refuse to compromise and acknowledge nominal Spanish sovereignty which would allow Spain to withdraw her troops with at least a show of honor.

The Moors say, and it is difficult to deny the justice of it to some extent at least, that Spain has no excuse whatever for trying to conquer that country. They point out that Spain is so corrupt internally that a few of her generals have swept away the constitutional government and are ruling by means of a small military oligarchy without even the pretence of a Parliament. Such a nation, say the Moors, need not bother talking about a "civilizing mission" elsewhere.

It is a pitiful spectacle, and, watching it, we may ask ourselves whether there are not lessons for us to learn from it, lest the day may come when we also may find that our strength has gone from us, and all that is left to us is the memory of a pride to which no longer we can have any real claim.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES SCANDAL

When it was suggested a few years before the war by an eminent Frenchman that the Olympic Games of ancient Greece should be revived and that athletes from all over the world should compete in them, the hope that lay behind the suggestion was that in the friendly competition of sport the nations of the world would learn to understand and appreciate one another better and that the Games would become a real contribution to the movement for world peace.

Only after much difficulty was it possible to get the Games re-established, and now already it seems as if they were doomed to failure. Far from helping the cause of international peace, they seem merely to have promoted international rivalry, jealousy and hatred. The Games held this year in Paris have been marked by such disgraceful scenes that it is at least possible that they will not be held, or, even if they are held, the leading sporting nations like the British Empire and the United States will not be represented in them.

Competitors, spectators, and judges have apparently all been to blame. The former have indulged in foul tactics, have refused to accept the judge's decisions, and have even got the length—in the case of the Italian fencing team—of challenging some of their opponents to duels. The spectators have shouted abuse at competitors and judges, have thrown missiles at them and at one another, and have indulged in free fights with fists, sticks and other handy weapons. The judges have been guilty of partiality on occasion to such an extent that formal appeals from their decisions have been numerous and dissatisfaction has been profound.

The brunt of the demonstrations and attacks have fallen on the Americans, who appear to have been treated exceedingly badly, and that with no excuse whatever, for their behavior has been as good as their athletic prowess has been outstanding. The trouble began with the Rugby football match in which the Americans defeated the French and from then on things have gone from bad to worse. It appears as if the Games had been created as a sort of limited continuation of the war, and the treatment of the competitors has been determined by the political relations of their respective countries. Thus it has been stated that in any competition British, American and Italian competitors all started with the equivalent of a handicap of five marks against them in the minds of the judges because of the Ruhr question. Thus it is a situation extraordinary in that it is difficult for us to understand it.

The upshot has been that the Italians have been wholly disqualified from taking any part in the fencing competitions in the next Olympic Games supposed to be held four years hence. The British Olympic Committee have intimated that it is wholly unlikely that British boxers will again take part in the Games, in which on this occasion they won the majority of the contests, and it is difficult to believe that the Americans will again take part.

There has been one pleasing feature of the proceedings, and that is the excellent feeling which has prevailed between the Americans and the British throughout. It has been apparent that the standards of sportsmanship in the two countries are much alike, and the very fact that both have had to realize how utterly different the Continental standards are has sufficed to draw them together. Just as we showed to intelligent British and Americans that they had more in common with one another than with any other races. At the close of the Olympic Games an athletic contest between the British Empire and the American team was held in London. The Americans won easily by a close vote to three, but the feature of the meeting was the perfect good temper and chivalrous sportsmanship that prevailed amongst both competitors and spectators. There was a time when feeling between the athletes of the two nations was not nearly so good. It is merely one more indication

of the great change for the better that has been wrought by the war, for which there should be nothing but satisfaction in Canada as well as all over the Empire and the States.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A. F. Ewing, K.C., is in the field as Conservative candidate in the Edmonton riding for the provincial by-election. He has had considerable experience in parliament, is scrupulously honest and careful, and for some time as leader of the Opposition he carried the brunt of the fight for economy. Unfortunately for the Province today the fight was a losing one against the overpowering majority of the Liberal government. Mr. Ewing should be returned in Edmonton.

The President of the Western Canada Coal Operators' Association and the President of District 18, U.M.W., each state that they are ready to resume negotiations over the coal strike. But neither one has stated that they are prepared to make "any concessions." Meanwhile a Toronto paper claims to have proof that the strike was engineered from the United States and that the funds came not from the miners but the operators of the republic. And it is a fact that American coal is now being used in Saskatchewan and will in all probability soon be in use in Alberta.

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the rink project were discharged and a new committee appointed last Friday night, and a further canvass will be made. If sufficient money is to be raised everyone in favor of the building of the rink should dig down for every cent they can spare.

It rather appears as if England's labor premier has placed himself in exactly the same class as the older political parties of whom he has always been a most severe critic. It may have been only a case of severe indiscretion when he accepted a Daimler car from the head of a big biscuit manufacturer just two months before that manufacturer was made a baronet on Ramsay MacDonald's recommendation. Certainly under like circumstances when another man was premier the labor leader would never have ceased casting it in his teeth. At the present time we are reminded of the line, "He doth protest too much."

FARMER INTELLIGENCE

There are still editors who have the idea that the average farmer cannot understand words of more than two syllables and that as a class he ranks lower in intelligence than his town brothers. That may have been the case once, but it is no longer so at least in this section. The farmer who has had sense enough to successfully manage his complicated business during the past five strenuous years, has sense enough to digest anything the average town editor can dish up.—The Odessa Record.

New Shipment of Sateen

We are pleased to announce that we have received a new shipment of our famous

Mill End Sateen

29 inches wide, in 3 and more yard lengths

At 45c per Yard

Farmers' Sateen

in double width

85c per Yard

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES

Purses and Handbags

Regular Value \$3.00

Special \$1.59

J. C. BRAZIER

REX THEATRE---FOR 3 DAYS

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sept. 25-26-27

"The King of Wild Horses"

A Sensational, Amazing, Unique Drama of an Unconquered Horse and Brave Hearts

If you think you have seen--

Daring that thrills--

Deeds that inspire--

Action that's tense--

Love that throbs--

See the screen's most startling story of a wild horse--

Of a breed that knew not bit nor bridle.

With fiery spirit untamed

Magnificent power unrivaled

Proud heart unconquered.

The Most Dangerous Horse in Captivity, Supported by

Edna Murphy
Pat Hartigan

Leon Bary
Sidney De Grey

Charles Parrott



Hal Roach presents
The King of Wild Horses
Directed by Hal Roach
Distributed by Hal Roach

WOMENS' BLACK KID LACE
BOOTS at \$2.95 per pair



WOMENS' BLACK KID HOUSE
SLIPPERS, Sizes 3 to 7, pr. \$1.95

Boys' Furnishings Stylish New Suits



FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING For the Boys

The boys will need good warm clothes for the cold weather that is sure to come and we are prepared to meet that demand with a good range of clothing for boys of all ages. A splendid assortment of boys' suits in good strong tweeds; snappy little models and prices that are right; one or two pairs of bloomers. Priced from \$5.50 to \$16.50

MACKINAW COATS FOR BOYS

The popular coat for cold weather. There is no garment that will give more service or comfort to the boys than a good mackinaw coat. A coat for every occasion. We carry a full range of sizes from 6 to 18 years, and a splendid assortment of colors. Buy the boys mackinaw coats.



With the beautiful simplicity of straight lines, some being enriched with fur, this group presents the distinctive and correct fall modes. The tailoring and fashion details are in keeping with the fineness and good taste that characterizes them.

Navy Blue Tricotine, long straight sides with pin-tucked side pleats and black military braid, three buttons, small mannish collar and lapels bound in silk braid. The sleeves are tight and shaped for the cuff. The skirt is plain gathered into a band and has one set-in pocket.

Navy Poirer Twill with small collar, two buttons on the straight sleeve, set-in pockets with flap, Down either side is a narrow panel with black silk braid, tailored style. One of our smartest suits.

A Fur-trimmed Suit is very dressy for fall, and this suit of Tricotine with long straight coat, fur collar, pin-tucks and silk military braid in pointed designs around the bottom is especially attractive.

In choosing your suit you will be charmed with this strictly tailored suit of Poirer Twill, opened up either side. The extreme plainness is relieved by black silk braid on the back. All our suits are the very latest mode, made of the very best materials and will satisfy the most particular.

Fall-time Dresses

These dresses, while adhering to the slender lines, have those little distinguishing differences that make for exclusiveness.

A lovely afternoon or evening dress, is a fine crepe dress, long waisted, with frills across the front of the skirt, bound with silk braid. Small turn-back collar with silk Canton ties, Monogram in silk embroidery adds a most pleasing finishing touch.

Sand Dress, on straight lines with same color braid in stripe effect, small collar, long sleeves gathered into a tight band.

A very smart dress for street or dress wear made of very fine **Brown Poirer Twill** with pointed collar bound with sand, long tight sleeve with flare cuff, trimmed with sand binding and buttons. Narrow sand band down the back, with sand buttons, add a very distinctive touch. In the front the band goes only part way down. It is a dress that can be worn at any time of the day.

Another very smart but simple dress for evening wear is made of **Henna Crepe** with pleatings at either side of front and back, with beads in fancy design to hold the pleats in place. The sleeves are quite short with a small bow. The straight lines are carried out in the whole dress, it having narrow side ties.

These are only a few of the smart up-to-date dresses in our stock. To see our dresses is to realize what a choice we have to offer for your selection.

Hardware



THE SUNSHINE OF THE NIGHT

At night you want, you need, the right kind of a light and lots of it, which is just what you get from your Quick-Lite. No smoky chimney to wash—no dirt or soot—no odor. With ornamental opal shade, each \$11.50

OCTOBER 1st

Season opens for Chicken and Partridge. We carry a complete supply of "Dominion" shot shells, also, "Nitro-Club" heavy load in 12-gauge.

SHOT GUNS AND RIFLES

12-gauge single barrel, Harrington-Richards \$17.00
12-gauge Belgian double barrel hammer gun \$22.50
.22 Savage, 1914 model, repeater \$29.75
.22 single shot, Stevens, \$7.50: Bayard, \$8.50.

Now is the time to fix your house up for the winter. How are your windows and storm sashes? Are there any broken lights in them that should be replaced? We carry a large stock of glass and will be pleased to fill your requirements.

Putty, in bulk, per pound 15¢; in 1 pound tins, each 20¢

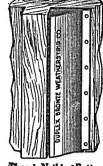
DO YOUR OWN

Bronze Weather Stripping

Easily put on all doors, sliding and casement windows. Eliminates soot, dust, water, sticking windows and doors. We carry this long life bronze weather stripping in 1 1/8, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch widths.

Anti-Frost felt weather strip, enough to do two doors, or three windows for 60¢

Lasts a Lifetime



There's Nothing Better

Newest Millinery Modes



They are as vivacious and refreshing as the cool clear days of Fall. They impart that chic, swagger air to the costume that no picture can illustrate thoroughly. A quill, metallic ribbon, or a shining buckle is their only embellishment. Fashion favors shades of brown, which you will find represented here in various phases of charming newness. They are hats with all the distinctions one sees only in exclusive models.

You will admire our showing—and enjoy selecting the hat most becoming to you.

Shoe Department

Comfortable Cushion Sole Slippers for women at \$4.00 a pair. A real comfort shoe—made on neat last with medium and recede toe—medium heels with rubber lift, sizes 2 1/2 to 8.

Womens' Patent 2-strap Pumps at \$3.50 pair. Smart dressy shoe for women and growing girls—medium plain toe—flexible leather soles—low rubber heels, sizes 2 1/2 to 7.

Smart New Sandals for Women and Growing Girls Very smart is the new model in sandal effect; made of soft brown calf leather; neat cut-out effect. Goodyear welted soles; low heels; all sizes. Priced \$5.25



WOMENS' BLACK KID STRAP
SLIPPERS, Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 only,
at \$1.98

They are in good quality black kid. One and two strap styles.

Clearing
ODD LINES WOMENS' SHOES
Reg. \$6.50 to \$10.00 at \$3.95

They are in lace oxfords and strap pumps in patent, kid and calf leathers. Black and brown; mostly all sizes, but not in every style.



WOMENS' BLACK KID OXFORDS
\$3.95 per pair

Smart dressy oxfords of fine kid leather; neat medium toe; medium low heels. C and D widths, all sizes.

"EMPRESS" BROWN CALF OXFORDS

\$5.95 per pair
Smart oxfords for fall wear; soft tanned leather uppers and flexible leather soles; neat military heels, sizes 3 to 7.

Groceries

Another car of B.C. fruit will arrive on Saturday.

Prune plums, \$1.50
Green Tomatoes, 40lb box, \$1.40
Ripe Tomatoes, 20lb box, \$1.25
Citron, pumpkin and squash, per lb, 4¢
Cantaloupe, each, 10¢, 15¢ & 20¢
Pears, "Duchess", 40lb box, \$3.75
Apples, McIntosh Reds, orchard run, per box, \$2.35
McIntosh Reds, fancy wrapped, per box, \$2.70
Jonathans, orchard run, per box, \$2.30
Jonathans, fancy wrapped, per box, \$2.45

ONTARIO FRUIT

This week we expect a shipment of Ontario plums, pears, peaches, etc. Next week we should have Ontario Concord grapes, quinces, and Damson plums.

FLOUR

Purity, or Robin Hood Flour, 98lb sack, \$3.95
Purity or Robin Hood, 49lb sack, \$2.05
Purity or Robin Hood, 24lb sack, \$1.05
Gold Seal Flour, 98lb sack, \$3.45

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S SOAP SPECIALS

P & G white soap, 15 bars for \$1.00
Gold soap, 15 bars for \$1.00
1 large packet Soapade, 1 large Chipso, 4 Gold and 3 P & G, all for \$1.00
Large cakes Toilet soap, 6 for 25¢

DEMONSTRATION

Miss Law is now demonstrating Magic Baking Powder, and she cordially invites all the ladies of the community to attend the demonstration and sample her cooking. The demonstration will last all this week.

Dry Goods

All Wool Sport Flannel, good quality, suitable for ladies' and children's dresses—middies. Navy only, 32 inches, yd. 95¢

All Wool Serge, fine twill, splendid wearing quality, 54 in. \$1.35

Checked Dress Material, very suitable for children's school dresses. Nice dark colors, 34 inches, yd. 45¢

Plaid Dress Material for school wear. Large selections of patterns, 36 inches, yd. 65¢

Military Flannel Shirting, heavy durable quality; dark grey; 28 and 29 inches, yd. 65¢

Flannel Shirting, colors khaki and grey; 28 and 29 inches, yd. 60¢

Wrapperette in dark plaid designs for ladies' house dresses; 29 inches, yd. 35¢

Denims for men's work shirts or boys' overalls; 28 inches, yd. 40¢

Heavy Quality Denim, for men's overalls, blue, black or khaki; 28 inches, yd. 50¢

Extra heavy quality denim, in black only, 29 inches, yd. 60¢

Heavy Shirting, navy and white woven stripe; 28 inches, yd. 29¢

Dark Flannelettes, plain grey and also dark check effects; 27 inches, yd. 35¢ & 38¢

Flannelette in Light Fancy Stripes, for ladies' and children's underwear; warm fleecy quality; 30 inches, yd. 30¢

34 inches, yd. 35¢

Flannelette, suitable for men's pyjama suits, in a variety of new stripes; 33 inches, yd. 35¢ & 45¢

37 inches, yd. 48¢

White Flannelette, soft fleecy quality, suitable for infants' and children's wear; 27 inches, yd. 25¢

White Flannelette, for ladies' and children's underwear; 29 in. 30¢

30 inches, yd. 35¢

34 inches, yd. 40¢ & 45¢

Underwear

Ladies' Combinations in a medium weight cotton for fall and winter wear. Comes in low neck, no sleeve and ankle length.

34, 36 and 38 at \$2.25

40, at \$2.50

Ladies' Combinations in heavy fleeced cotton, V neck, short sleeve and ankle length. 34, 36 and 38 at \$2.50

Combinations in pure wool; good weight. Low neck, no sleeve. 36 and 38, at \$4.75

Ladies' Vests, in open style, in a fine medium weight quality; a good fall weight, at 95¢

Ladies Vests in a fine closely knit quality; strap shoulder and short sleeve, at \$1.25

Ladies Vests in the natural shade; about 75 per cent wool. A splendid weight for the cold weather. Long sleeve and high neck; 36 and 38, at \$1.85

THE CHALLENGE

By Leon W. Dean

"Listen to it," muttered Mr. Mason, leaning forward in his chair. "Listen to it, Herbert!"

Herbert Mason inclined his head. The air of the September night was trembling with the bugle note of a great bull elk, one of the monarchs of the preserve. He and his father knew the note of old. The call was that of Big Bill.

"He's one, anyway, that Tracey hasn't got," said Mr. Mason.

"I reckon Tracey would like to get him, though," replied Herbert.

The man nodded. "If he does," he declared savagely—and then he interrupted himself. A moment later he spoke more calmly. "What's a man to do?" he demanded.

"I reckon you've done about all that can be done, dad," Herbert replied.

Both were silent as they allowed their gaze to wander round the big sitting room of Mr. Mason's hunting lodge. The trouble was that in acquiring the lodge with its vast estate the Masons had also acquired enemies. They had bought land, a good deal of land, and they had tried to get in their dealings, but there were men like Luke Tracey whom they had antagonized. Tracey was little more than a squatter. He had lived on land to which he could show no legal title; he claimed it only by right of long, though unquiet, occupancy. The Masons had bought the man's claim and had paid liberally for it, but he had pretended to have a grievance and ever since their arrival had not ceased to make trouble. He hunted, fished and trapped in the neighborhood and worked no more than was absolutely necessary. Several times the Masons had lost deer and elk and other animals with which the estate was stocked, but, although they were pretty sure that Tracey was the guilty person, they had seldom found proof. Once when they did find proof and went to see him about his wrongdoing he resented the visit as if the blame were all their own. Just recently by some one—Tracey probably—and shot two valuable members of the elk herd.

"Do you know," said Herbert abruptly, "I've a good mind to go out and see the fun."

"The sound of Big Bill's trumpeting was carrying for perhaps a mile. The big bull elk probably was somewhere near Wolf Pond, where according to tradition one of the last wolves in the Adirondack Range had been killed. There it goes again!" Herbert exclaimed.

Down across woodland and meadow and through the darkness of the night came the big bull's challenge—a siren note of defiance, calling to all woods life.

"I'm going," Herbert declared and sprang to his feet.

In a moment he would have been out of the room, but his father called to him. "You're not going alone, are you?" he asked.

"I'll take George," Herbert replied. "I'll take George." George was the son of one of the caretakers and was almost Herbert's age. "Is that all right, father?"

"All right," Mr. Mason replied. "Take care of yourself."

Herbert found George at the caretaker's house, and they were soon on their way. Though the night was dark and all that they had to guide them

was two flash lights, they made good time. The big bull was still calling, though not so often. There were not many bulls in the herd anyway, and of those none seemed to care to accept the challenge. They knew the challenger too well.

"Do you think they will fight?" asked Herbert.

George shrugged his shoulders. "I don't know," he said. At that moment they heard another call; it was closer but off to one side.

George stopped. "That's funny," he said.

"What's funny?" asked Herbert.

"That call. I thought I knew every bull on the range," he paused to listen. "Must be down in the old Beaver Swamp," he remarked.

The old Beaver Swamp was indeed old. There had been a time when the stream that flowed through it had been dammed. Now trees and lush grass had sprung up where the water had once flowed. The place was a popular feeding ground for the elk.

The second call came again—loud, clear, and defiant.

"Man, he's a good one!" cried George, grasping Herbert by the arm. "Instantly," Herbert's loud response sounded from the pond.

"He's coming!" gasped George.

"Both boys started to run; they knew that they had a chance of reaching the swamp before Big Bill reached it. And that if they did they might see the fight. If the fierceness of the challenges meant anything, the fight would be well worth seeing.

The challenger in the swamp apparently was standing ground. Big Bill was coming steadily on; once in a while he would stop to send forth his answering cry.

"Hurry!" urged George. "We've got to make it."

They raced down across a swale and up into the timber on the opposite side. Branches struck them in the face, and underbrush tripped them, but, panting and straining, they forced their way through the growth. The swamp was in a broad, shallow valley a few hundred yards ahead.

The contestants were nearer to each other now. Big Bill was moving fast. From the swamp came the sound of thrashing bushes. The boys could fairly picture the rival bull thrashing mockingly against them with his horns to rouse himself to battle frenzy. Big Bill must have heard the sounds also. He snorted eagerly and furiously.

The boys came to a halt on the edge of the swamp. Both were breathing heavily and were pretty well spent by their run. The challenger was silent now—a circumstance that puzzled them a little. They could not see or even guess just where he was. Once or twice they looked at each other in apprehension; a lightning-bolt bull elk is not the pleasantest creature to meet in a beaver swamp at night. And they knew that both elk must be somewhere in the vicinity. The silence seemed more portentous even than the noise had been; everything seemed to be waiting. Somewhere doubtless Big Bill, hardly able to restrain himself, was standing with his nostrils open wide to catch the scent of his hidden foe.

Suddenly a shrill yet guttural cressendo whistle shattered the stillness: Ou-ou-ou-ou-ou! It was followed instantly by a succession of diminishing coughing blasts: Ou-ah! Ou-ah! Ou-ah! Ou-ah!

The challenge was more than Big

Bill could stand. He did not even stop to whistle, but snorted once in savage, self-exhortative, blatant wrath as he launched himself, and went plunging again through the thickets that fringed the swamp.

Suddenly George seized Herbert again by the arm. "It's not an elk," he whispered hoarsely; "it's a man!"

Herbert knew at once what his companion meant. He thought of the strange call in the swamp; then like a flash his mind went back to the living room and to the talk that he and his father had had about Big Bill and Luke Tracey.

"Come on quick, George!" he cried. "It's Tracey!"

Herbert took the lead; he was no longer tired. Headless of the bog underfoot, he forged ahead. The man's last call had given him a good idea of where he was. As he ran his legs seemed limp and heavy; he could not run fast enough. He could hear the surging rush of Big Bill and an occasional encouraging snort from the bushes. And every instant he expected to hear the fearful roar of a rifle.

The darkness was confusing. Big Bill's charge, he had time to look over his mark or have lost his bearings for an instant. Had his opponent really been a bull elk he would have gone out to meet him; and there would have been no delay.

Brief as the delay was, it gave Herbert his chance; he had time to look across him. He took a step or two, and at that instant the crouching form of a man sprang from the bushes and started to run.

At the same instant, however, another form came upon him—a great, dim bulk that hurried itself forward toward the man. The movement caught his eye. The man's head had caught also the eye of Big Bill. In an instant, however, the elk stopped; he knew the difference between a man and a rival elk, and it was an elk that he had expected to find.

During the next few minutes everything happened so quickly that neither boy could tell afterwards just exactly what did happen. At sight of the elk, the fleeing man paused and, throwing up his gun, fired. Before he could fire again Herbert buried himself bodily upon the man's shoulders and bore him down. The man—was he Tracey of course—struggled, and in a moment doubtless would have fought free, but just then Big Bill rushed forward; Tracey's bullet had wounded and infuriated the animal.

Herbert and the poacher were so hopelessly mixed up that they had no time to break apart. Tracey reeled once before the elk struck them—or would have struck them had it not been for George. The caretaker's boy knew a good deal about handling animals; sometimes it was necessary to capture some particular elk on the estate. Now he did not hesitate to use his knowledge. He struck the elk just before the elk struck the boys on the ground, and as he struck he got hold of the animal by the horns. At the sudden attack the big elk flunk up his head slightly, and, although a prone ripped through Herbert's coat, the hard-driven horns missed their blow by a fraction of an inch.

That was the beginning of a hard fight as ever men or animals had waged in the old Beaver Swamp. Missing his first lunge, the elk checked himself and moved with its swiftness for such a huge mass, swung about. As he turned he also roared, and George, still hanging to

the horns, swung upward. Herbert and Tracey tried to get out from under; where the descending, hoofs would fall no one could tell. Herbert was the more fortunate of the two; the hoofs struck the man a glancing blow and knocked him back to earth. Herbert sprang to his feet and flung himself beside George upon the big elk's antlers. He thought for a moment that his arms would be wrenching from their sockets; the plunging animal, lurching forward and sideways, seemingly every way at once, but shook the boys off. But they clung desperately and fought him back; as by a miracle they escaped his slashing hoofs. Sometimes the bumps almost jarred their grips free; twice Herbert felt his hand slip, and once George went to his knees, but they managed somehow to hold on. They tried to twist the big elk's head to one side and throw him, but he was too much for them. They fought all over the place. Their breath came hard and quick. The animal's angry snorts rang in their ears.

"It's hang to him!" grunted Herbert. "It's hang to him!"

It was doubtful whether Herbert himself could hang much longer. The elk had just jolted him hard against a tree; he was exhausted, but he fought on because he dared not let go.

The elk also began to show the effects of the struggle, but he was still strong; he tore up the ground of the swamp in his fury, he smashed the forest growth in the madness of his efforts to get loose and attack his assailants. It seemed that he must inevitably win, that the moment was only being delayed when he suddenly toppled over Tracey's prostrate body and went down.

"Twist!" George tried to shout, but his voice was only a whisper.

Nevertheless, both boys twisted, and the twist caught the elk off his balance as he was staggering to his feet; he went over and fell partly across the legs of the man who a few minutes before would have slain him. Then George and Herbert got his head pinned to the earth and managed to hold it there. The task was not easy of course; the elk still was strong. But an animal with its head held forcibly down in one of its most helpless positions.

"Where do we go from here?" panted George anxiously.

Both were relieved to know that they had the upper hand, but the tremendous size and strength and convulsive heaving of the animal as he struggled made his outcome still uncertain. Herbert thought of the gun, which was lying where Tracey had dropped it. "Let's shoot it off," he suggested. "Maybe we can get help."

As a matter of fact, help already was on the way. Mr. Mason had heard the shot that Tracey had fired, and, thinking it strange that there should be shooting, had telephoned to George's father and had learned that the boys had not taken guns. His suspicions were aroused, and in a few moments he was on his way to the swamp with two or three other men. George succeeded in reaching the gun, and his shot guided the search party to the scene. By that time Tracey had recovered enough to try to get away, but with the aid of the gun and the elk they held him to where he was.

Mr. Mason's jaw set firmly as he looked at the poacher. "This ends it!" he declared in a way that made you feel that it did. "This time we've got him right!"

BUMPER CROP IN BELT COVERING 4300 SQ. MILES

Good Belt Is a Strip 120 Miles Wide, Running from Edmonton to the Southern Border

Yield of 40 Bushels to the Acre Is Expected Now in Some Parts of the Province

Bumper crops are reported in Alberta in a strip 120 miles wide running from Edmonton in the north to the southern border of the province and covering an area of 4,300 square miles.

The best of the crop in this belt of good harvests is that directly south of Calgary, according to the grain men of the city. Nanton, High River, Vulcan, Claresholm, and Staveland, will all reap a crop averaging 40 bushels to the acre, and going as high as fifty-five and sixty in individual cases.

Around Calgary itself, within a radius of thirty miles, the crops are reported to be good, though not as heavy as those to the south. A yield ranging between thirty and twenty bushels is, however, confidently expected.

Good to Old

To the north of the city crops are reported good to old. Crossfield, Didsbury and Carstairs all have good crops that still are a little green, and if the frost keeps off for another week or two, it is expected that the yield in these districts will be almost as good as the bumper crops of last year. At Crossfield several farmers estimate that the grain in their fields is already better than it was last year, and personally they expect a yield of 40 bushels of wheat. This, however, is not general in the district, and an average of 30 bushels is expected.

West of Red Deer, in the Rockyview and Sylvan Lake country, very good crops are reported, exceeding those of last year in those places where the very bad hailstorm of July did not smash the grain flat. Weather there has been very favorable so far for the filling of the grain, and as a result it is thought that the undamaged crop will make 40 bushels at least, and probably more. The hail over area will also be cut, although not for threshing. A luxurious second growth of wheat has sprung up, and the farmers are going to use it all for feed.

Lacombe to Rimby

From Lacombe northwest to Rimby very good stands have been observed by some of the grain men who went up there on a tour of inspection. Frost has, however, hit part of these crops very hard, although a good yield is expected if the cold holds off for another week or two in order to allow the crops to ripen.

Pat crops ranging around 25 bushels to the acre are reported at Lacombe, Ponoka, Morrisburg and Wetaskiwin, but frost has touched

some of these, while other crops that will be very good on the line from Millet to Leduc if the frost holds off. East of Calgary around Hobbab, Rockyford and Rosedale, the yield is expected to be very fair, well over 20 bushels, and with some farmers making as much as 40, while further east the good crops gradually peter out to be succeeded by areas where pigweeds and thistles flourish so greatly that they have choked most of the grain.

In the south and southeast grain men report that crops from Cardston to Wolford, from Brocket to Pincher Creek and Cowley are very good, even on unirrigated lands, while on fields where there is an artificial water supply the yield will go as high as fifty bushels an acre in many places.

From Coult north to New Dayton crops are generally considered good, although not as great as in some other places.

More really excellent crops are reported to be on the line from Hay-

mond to Magrath, and also a Coal-dale, where the fields are irrigated and will yield as high as 40 bushels of wheat to the acre.

To the South

Crops on the line from Nobleford to Barons are said to be fair, especially west of the railway line and extending due west to Claresholm and Granum.

Again in the Calgary district, near Kooma, Kathryn and Dalroy, many farmers say that they have never seen better crops in all the time they have been in these districts, and although only about half the crop is cut as yet, it is reported that the yield will be very good.

On the Medicine Hat line from Calgary, it is reported that there are good crops at Strathmore, Gleichen and Olney, although the further the districts get from the Rockies, the poorer the crop gets until the almost barren regions around Medicine Hat are reached.

"Advertising nourishes the consuming power. . . . It creates wants. It brings together in vital union enterprise, confidence, stability and goodwill, which might otherwise have never met"

RIGHT HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL



LISTEN! LISTEN!

I WANT TO TELL YOU THE COMMUNITY

CARNIVAL

of The Red Deer Rotary Club

is going to be one of the most enjoyable events ever staged here and every dollar of the net proceeds is going to community service.

OCTOBER 2-3-4 -- Three Big Nights

REAL HOME TOWN FUN, EXCITEMENT and WHOLESOME ENJOYMENT

A VERITABLE FAIRYLAND

of All Kinds of Dolls, Fancy Blankets, Hams and Bacon, Chocolates, Aluminum Ware, Jewellery, Groceries and Novelties—Delightful Surprises at Every Turn.

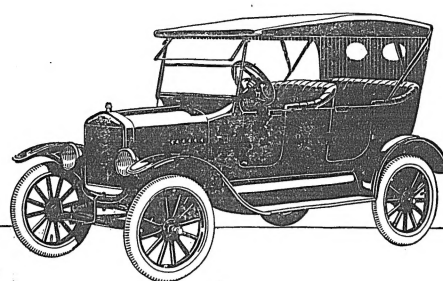
CONTINUOUS DANCING. FIRST CLASS MUSIC. LOTS OF FUN.

A Ford Car Given Away Free!

OTHER VALUABLE PRIZES EACH NIGHT

A 25¢ Ticket admits you to the Carnival and gives you a chance on the Ford Car and the prizes given each night. To those not holding a Ticket on the Car, a 10¢ charge admits you to the Carnival, gives you a chance on the smaller prizes, but does not give you a chance on the Car.

GET YOUR TICKETS NOW!



I.O.D.E. ACTIVITIES

Mrs. W. D. Spence, the Provincial Educational Secretary, visited at the meeting of the I.O.D.E. recently, and gave an interesting report on the 24th annual convention of the Order. This being the 25th anniversary of the Order, she explained the principal objective would be the wiping out of the balance due on the War Memorial fund. As the fund is still considerably short of the amount aimed at, she made a very special appeal for as large a contribution as possible from each Chapter. Although the local Chapter has already given a generous donation, it is felt by the members that a special effort should be made to supplement this by a further substantial contribution. The purpose of the I.O.D.E. War Memorial fund is to provide bursaries for the sons or daughters of totally disabled or deceased soldiers of the Great War, thereby enabling those who have merited these bursaries to continue their education at the universities or other institutions of higher learning.

THE LAW GATHERINGS

In London, England—Mr. Payne at Rotary

At the Rotary Luncheon, Sept. 12th, Rotarian W. E. Payne, K.C., instructed and entertained the members with a bright review of some of his observations during the recent trip overseas of himself and Mr. Payne to attend the Bar Association meeting held in the historic court buildings of the Empire's capital. The American Bar Association held its annual meeting in July in London and its members were the guests of the British Bar Association, the Canadian Bar Association being associated with the British Association in entertaining their guests. Among those present were Chief Justice Harvey, Judge Tweedie and Mr. R. B. Bennett, K.C. from Alberta; and Sir James Aikins, K.C., Governor of Manitoba, and President of the Canadian Bar Association. Mr. Bennett was the big factor in two banquets in his capacity of host, one to the Canadian delegates, and one in association with the British women to their guests.

Mr. Payne landed at Plymouth, and he considered, he said, the country, the river in southern England on the way from Plymouth to London the prettiest country he ever saw—with the cultivated fields, the wealth of beautiful trees, the rich green pastures, the long lines of hedgerows, the thatched roofs and the comfortable buildings. The opening meeting of their gathering was held in the famous Westminster Hall, in the Parliament building. In that hall Charles I. and Warren Hastings were tried and condemned, and the bodies of Glendora and King Edward VII lay in state. They were welcomed by Lord Holland, Lord Chancellor of England, and he was flanked by the judges of the highest courts in their powdered wigs, and scarlet ermine-trimmed robes. The American lawyers were headed by Hon. Chas. Hughes, U.S. Secretary of State, while Sir James Aikins usually spoke for the Canadians; the Canadians were inclined to think U.S. Secretary Hughes bore the palm in the speaking—he had a good deal of the deliberate, weighty English style, while the Americans thought Sir James did the Canadians proud. Mr. Payne felicitously described some of the beautiful buildings known as the Inns of Court, and the festivities held in the courts and in the lovely gardens surrounding them. One door was made from a wreck of the Spanish Armada, and a table from an oak tree presented by Queen Elizabeth. The traditions of these old buildings were carefully handed down from generation to generation; and their rights and privileges jealously guarded; in one Court the toast to Good Queen Bess was always honored on their state occasions. Sir Francis Bacon was the patron saint of one Inn, and when that famous judge was accused of accepting fees from both litigants, Mr. Payne humorously retorted, he admitted the impeachment but said that this did not influence his judgment and that all the other judges did the same. Mr. Payne described the King's garden party at Buckingham Palace to which they were bidden, and the presentations to their Majesties and to the Prince of Wales. He was much impressed with the smoothness of the

arrangements for taking care of such a large attendance. Mr. Payne could not speak too highly of the hospitality extended to them and of the high character of the English gentleman. He came back prouder than ever that he was descended from such a race, and that they belonged to the British Empire. He was satisfied also that the invitation made on his behalf by the American lawyers by this gathering would be far-reaching in its influence and the dignified environment and the centuries of tradition and history which gave such a setting to the London gatherings, and which contributed so much to the wonderful effect they produced. Mr. Payne presented for the pleasure of the company the invitation cards and menus he and Mrs. Payne had received in connection with the meetings.

He had been delighted with Edinburgh, but, in order that it might reach Inspector Gibson's ears, he must say that the Edinburgh citizens, in his opinion, had more conceit to the square inch than any men on earth. Mr. Payne also dealt out some keen remarks at some "foxy" receptions he had had—not at the law gatherings, however—and at the attitude of the Americans to royalty.

The address was very much enjoyed by the members.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

List of books recently added to the library:

Mogreb el Acka. A Journey in Morocco—R. B. Cunningham Graham. Wild Animals in Central India—A. Duncan Brander.

Big Travel, Sport and Adventure—L. Lilian Starr.

Big-Zagging Round the World—Robert D. McMan.

The Little Heroes—Margaret B. Clarke.

Knights of the Road—E. Everett-Green.

Olive Tomcoe—E. Everett-Green.

Prezents on the Fells—R. B. Ballantyne.

Prester John—John E. Buchanan.

The Little Heroes—Margaret B. Clarke.

Madame Curie—H. May Foynter.

The Cabin in the Clearing—Edward S. Ellis.

A Heroine of France—E. Everett-Green.

Canada (Empire series)—Beckles Willson.

India (Empire series)—Victor Surridge.

Outposts of Empire (Empire series)—John Lang.

Australia (Empire series)—W. H. Lang.

Pictures of British History—E. L. Hooley.

The King's Arrow—H. A. Cody.

Emity of the New Moon—L. M. Montague.

Drama of the Forests—Arthur Heming.

Land and Sea Tales—Kipling.

By Star and Compass—W. S. Wallace.

Under Salubry—Spire—Emma Marshall.

Vinchester Mosaic—Emma Marshall.

Wonder Book of Empire—H. Golding.

F.R.G.S. Ed.

Stories from History—Hazel P. Han-

show.

Renfrew of the Royal Mounted—Laurie York Brakine.

Riders of the Plains—A. Haydon.

Master Skylark—John Bennett.

School History of England—Fletcher.

Madame Curie—H. May Foynter.

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ROCKY MOUNT'N HOUSE

The concert in the Pastime Theatre last Thursday evening, under the management of Mr. H. Lennox, was as expected, a very entertaining and successful affair. Each and everyone who took part in the programme did their part well, but the big hit of the evening was the sketch put on by Mr. and Mrs. Lew Smith, entitled "The Unknown Soldier". The theatre was packed to the doors, and we understand there was a balance of between sixty and seventy dollars, which goes to the Memorial Church.

W. C. Brown shipped three more cars of fat cattle to the Calgary market yesterday morning.

Joseph Smith returned from British Columbia on Monday evening's train. Welcome back, old timer.

Pat Witten returned on Saturday morning from his holiday to Jasper Park, and of course, reports the perusal good time.

The C.P.R. section foreman at this point, was a week-end visitor to Wetaskiwin.

The Elliott family gave a splendid musical concert here on Saturday evening, and on Sunday evening they gave a sacred concert after church, which was enjoyed by a great many people.

Two of the brethren of the local Orange Lodge made their way to Condon last evening to assist in conferring the Arch degree on four of the brethren of that Lodge. There were also ten of the brethren up from the Skiville Lodge. After the degrees were conferred, the brethren enjoyed a splendid luncheon served by the good ladies of Condon L.O.E.A., after which they were short of money to the call of the Secretary. Carried.

BIRD SANCTUARY

Text of Dominion Order-in-Council

Through the efforts of the Red Deer Natural History Society, and the kind co-operation of Mr. J. J. Gatz, the west half of section 22, containing the lake northeast of town, has been set apart as a bird sanctuary, and the Natural History Society would be glad of the assistance of all sportsmen and boys and girls in preserving the birds from molestation. The encouragement of the birds is a very important matter, and it is of great value to the whole district. The following is the Order-in-Council setting it apart:

PRIVY COUNCIL OF CANADA

Government House at Ottawa

Friday, the 27th day of June, 1924

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

IN COUNCIL:

WHEREAS the Alberta Natural History Society maintains a bird sanctuary on the west half of section 22, Township 38, Range 27, West of the Fourth Meridian, which area includes land eminently suitable as a breeding place for many birds;

AND WHEREAS the said Society and Mr. Gatz, the owner of this property, have requested that action be taken to have the described area reserved as a Bird Sanctuary, and that the Province Game Commissioner state that it is his opinion that if those interested wish to have this land constituted a sanctuary, there should be no objection to granting their request;

AND WHEREAS the Minister of the Interior reports that it appears desirable that further protection be afforded valuable birds within this area;

THEREFORE His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and pursuant to the provisions of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is pleased to order that the west half of section 22, Township 38, Range 27, West of the Fourth Meridian, be and the same is hereby created a Bird Sanctuary, to be known as the Red Deer Bird Sanctuary;

His Excellency is further pleased to order that the killing, hunting, capturing, injuring, taking or molesting of migratory game, migratory insectivorous, or migratory non-game birds, or the taking, injury, destruction or molestation of their nests or eggs shall be and the same is hereby prohibited at all times within the said sanctuary.

Provided, however, that the use of this area as a sanctuary shall be necessary to its use for agricultural purposes.

CL. J. Lemaire,

Chief of the Privy Council.

The Honorable

The Minister of the Interior

WHAT DID THE ARTIST MEAN?

Dr. Cody Attempts to Explain Orpen's Famous Painting, "The Unknown Warrior"

Since the opening of the Fine Arts Gallery at the Canadian National Exhibition, last week, the Toronto Globe has been little difference of opinion as to where the general interest has centered. It is Sir William Orpen's famous painting, "The Unknown Warrior," which has been the cynosure of all eyes, and many varied have been the explanations offered as to the theme of the canvas.

Critics have failed to arrive at a satisfactory decision as to the merits of the picture, but, for the benefit of the thousands of Canadians who have seen and who are to see "The Unknown Warrior," Rev. Canon H. J. Cody has offered the following explanation, based upon his intimate acquaintance with British affairs:

On Second Thought

"Sir William agreed to paint three Peace Conference pictures for the Imperial War Museum. Two—'The Signing of the Treaty' and 'The Signing of the Treaty'—are already in the museum. The third was to represent a room in the Palace of Versailles called the Hall of Peace—where the politicians, Generals and Admirals who had 'won the war' had made studies for them; he painted the room, and grouped the thirty-nine famous statesmen. Then, to quote Sir William's own words in a letter explaining the picture: 'I couldn't get the artist to do it in spite of all these eminent men, I kept thinking of the

CONDOR W.I.

A meeting of the above was held at the home of Mrs. Negard on Thursday, Sept. 18th, with fourteen members present. The meeting opened with singing "O Canada," after which the "Condor" was read by the President, Mr. H. Eastman. The minutes were adopted as read on the motion of Mrs. R. McPaul and the Treasurer, Mr. H. Eastman.

The convention at Penhold on Monday, Sept. 22nd, was next discussed, and it was agreed that the delegates, viz: Mrs. Frost, Mrs. H. Eastman, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Hastie. A report of the year's work was drawn up to read at the convention, and on the motion of Mrs. Porter, seconded by Mrs. Prang, a resolution was included in the report suggesting that it be made compulsory to have every country schoolroom scrubbed and disinfected at least once a month.

A protest is also being forwarded from the Condor W.I. against the foolish method of dumping immigrants into this community without any thought of their suitability and also without any adequate provision being made for them, without their having a proper training for or understanding of the hardships they will have to face.

A very able paper on "Immigration" was read by Mrs. H. Eastman, criticizing the existing laws of emigration and the unreliable descriptions of employment in the West given in the Old Country.

She quoted cases in the neighborhood which showed the various others and which reflect little credit on those organizations responsible for sending out these settlers and then abandoning them to the community for help.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Eastman on the motion of Mrs. H. Meeres and Mrs. N. Eastman.

A lecture on "Picking and Preserving" was then given by Mrs. H. Meeres. All kinds of useful recipes were given as well as instructions in canning meat, making ketchup, etc. Mrs. Meeres also brought specimens of vegetables and spices, such as Swiss chard, dill, mint, etc., which she had grown. Mrs. Meeres showed a thorough knowledge of the subject and the W.I. members felt very grateful to her for her lecture. A vote of thanks was given to her on motion by Mrs. H. Eastman and Mrs. R. McPaul.

Minutes to adjourn was moved by Mrs. B. Meeres and seconded by Mrs. Simmons. The next meeting will be given. Hostesses on that occasion will be Mrs. Warden and Mrs. Pringle.

A daily lunch was served by Mrs. Negard and Mrs. Simmons.

D. S. HASTIE, Sec'y-Treas

Here and There

More than one hundred and fifty traders from the Far North arrived in Edmonton, Alta., recently bringing with them furs for sale to the value of approximately \$500,000.

Tarzan Second, the largest wounded scow in the world, was launched recently at the Wallace shipyards, Vancouver, B.C. She is 1,000 tons burden and has 300,000 feet of built-up Columbia lumber in her hull. The scow is to be used as a carrier for a great pile-driver for Sydney E. Jenkins Company.

Two dinosaurs have been located in the Red Deer Valley, Alta., near the Canadian Pacific Railway line this summer, by the University of Toronto expedition, composed of four scientists who prospect for several weeks in the gorge and are packing up the prehistoric monsters for shipment to the Royal Ontario Museum. Another skeleton has been located by the Geological Survey of Canada.

One of the outstanding features of the Canadian trade with the Orient during the last year, has been the remarkable increase in wheat flour exports. Imports of Canadian wheat flour into Hong Kong in 1923 were the largest on record, showing an increase of 100 per cent in volume over those of 1922. The figures and values were: 1922, 75,885 barrels, valued at \$216,000; 1923, 191,821 barrels, valued at \$249,044.

Zane Grey, the famous novelist, recently caught a 750 pound tuna fish, constituting what is believed to be a world's record. The sea monster was successfully conquered after three hours and ten minutes of grilling endeavor off the Nova Scotia coast, and towed into Liverpool harbor. Mr. Grey's prize is a species of the blue fin family. The record before this catch was held by J. K. Ross, the well-known Montreal sportsman and financier, who caught a 710 pound tuna.

One of the most remarkable achievements in art printing yet produced in Canada and one which finally disposes of the idea that such work cannot be satisfactorily handled by Canadian firms is found in the new booklet issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway dealing with the forthcoming 1925 Round the World cruise of the company's steamship, "Empress of France." The booklet contains 40 pages of text and color illustrations, the latter exquisitely combining many brilliant hues in a number of highly imaginative designs.

Canadian Pacific gross earnings for July totalled \$14,889,877 as against \$15,677,835 for the same month last year, a decrease of \$787,958. But it is of interest to note that the operating expenses were reduced by \$1,063,686, those for the month being \$12,544,115, as compared with \$13,607,802 for July, 1923. Thus the net earnings for the month showed an increase of \$209,527 over those of the same month a year ago. For the 7 months of the year to July 30 gross earnings showed an increase of \$3,017, and operating expenses an increase of \$1,924,013 and net earnings an increase of \$1,093,201.

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JAPANESE BUYS WORLD RECORD CANADIAN COW

Shipment of High Producing Holsteins Being Taken to Orient

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 19—"Roycroft, Sergio Walker, the six-year-old Holstein prize cow, has won the world's record, world champion for her production of milk and butter fat, well-known in the Canadian dairy world for her record of performance, bid farewell to Canada this morning when she left the shores of the country for six other head of cattle, for Osaka, Japan.

Sergio, world champion Holstein, was owned by the Raymondale Farm at Vaudreuil, Quebec, until a few days ago, when she was purchased for the Spilka Company, Osaka, by one of their representatives, Kiyotaro Mukai, who arrived in this country on the

Empress of Canada a couple of weeks ago, and went east to purchase stock. Mr. Mukai also purchased, while in the east, a champion bull, three heifers and two cows.

This stock arrived over Canadian Pacific lines this morning, on route to the Orient. One of the heifers in the shipment was bought from Senator J. M. Hackney, of Minneapolis, for \$3,000, and loaded at Seattle with two pigs, seven chickens and five ducks. The cow was a wire-haired, red and white, and was named "Mukai" after the Japanese name of the ship.

Mr. Mukai said that Holstein cattle were best suited to Japan, because they could feed on hay. Japan, he said, had no natural feed.

"TO SMOKE OR NOT TO SMOKE"

THAT is the question which has been causing deep thought and raising piles of reports and correspondence among Canadian Pacific officials who have to do with the operation of observation cars on Trans-Continental trains during the last few months. At various times previous to the war, smoking in these cars was permitted, but at times only cigars and cigarettes and then again even for the odorous pipe weed. During the war, however, a luxury which many were willing to forgo, and the observation cars were free from tobacco, but after the war the demand for permission to smoke in these favored precincts increased to a noticeable degree, the requests coming not only from men but from ladies, as the cigarette habit has undoubtedly grown among the fair sex. The pressure of this public opinion became so pronounced that it was decided to experiment once more and to allow smoking in this part of the train, although it was admitted that the trains carrying such cars had also sleeping cars, each with its smoking compartment. Public opinion, however, is a fickle thing, and the demand has grown to extend the human volucres from these cars. Some of those who originally urged the granting of the permission are now regretting their withdrawal, evidently finding that the practice is not quite so delightful as they had expected. In its desire to give the greatest satisfaction to as many as possible, the Canadian Pacific has therefore decided to conclude the experiment for the time being and, commencing April 15th, to request the smokers to enjoy the society of Lady Nicotina in the smoking compartments where smoking cars expressly provided for the purpose.

MRS. A. L. TURNER

has opened her

DANCING CLASSES

At the Studio

Above Kennedy and Fitzsimmons' Implement Warehouse, formerly Oddfellows' Hall, West of Imperial Bank.

Children accepted for Classes from 3 years and upwards.

Adult and Business Girls Classes.

Lessons may be arranged privately or in Class.

Mrs. Turner will teach Classical, Oriental, Ballet, Interpretive, Physical Culture and Ballroom Dancing, besides Highland Dancing, in which line she is a gold medalist.

Junior Classes are being held on Wednesday and Saturday

The Studio may be rented for private and club dances.

Enrolment may be arranged by phoning 442.

School of Agriculture

OLDS, ALBERTA.

FREE COURSES IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Term opens October 28th; closes March 27th

Minimum age 16. No entrance requirements.

Board and Room for men available at \$7.00 per week. Board and Room for women provided in modern Government Dormitories, \$23.00 per month.

For the first time the O. S. A. is offering a third year which is a matriculation course. The course is free; it is for the graduates of the Agricultural Schools. It opens October 20th, and closes the end of April.

Government pays the Railway fares to and from Olds for students from Vermilion and Youngstown Agricultural School Districts.

For further particulars apply to:

Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Principal of O.S.A., Olds, Alberta.

Indoor Sports

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ADJUSTING A DUFFEL WITH BIG DOGS ABOUT HIS GAME

OUTDOOR SPORTS

ADJUSTING A DUFFEL WITH BIG DOGS ABOUT HIS GAME

By "Tad"

BUT MY DEEP WHITEN I CAN'T STAND ANY CLOSER—I ALWAYS STRIKE MY TOES WHEN I DO

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